Semi-Weekly Standard. WILLIAM W. HOLDEN

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Persons subscribing for the Standard will please absertathat our terms are as follows:

Wrek!, 6 months \$10; Semi-Weekly 6 months We regretted to have to advance our prices, are could not possibly afford the paper at for-We are under obligations to those who hare promptly renewed in accordance with our new

dernis dicertising: One square of ten lines or less, first instruon, \$3, and \$2 for each subsequent insertion.

BALFIGH: TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1864.

We give to day all the war news received up to the time of going to press. it seems, so far as we have heard, that the enemy his gained no advantage in his recent attacks on our

frees at Petersburg and Richmond. Gen. Hood, it seems, has crossed the Tennessee nier, and is making for the interior of Tennessee. We wish him success, but his movement is a peril-

The rumor of the meditated attack on Wilmington is not contirmed; but the military may have information not in the possession of the public.

We concur in the opinion that it is inadvisable in the press of the country to publish "the stations, regiments, numbers and status of our troops, whether State or Confederate," and we have uniformly excluded such information from our columns, for the reason that copies of newspapers will be smugged through to the enemy, and they will thereby he posted as to our condition and strength. It is 182, we made an extract from a letter from Kingon to a daily paper of this City of the 27th instant. is relation to the fare of our Home Guards at Kingon, in the hope that the authorities, having had their attention pointedly called to it, would improve the fare; but we did not copy the other part of the kilef, occause we thought it would be imprudent to do so. We see and hear almost every day of morements of our troops, which, from prudential ensiderations, we take no notice of in our columns. I'we were an enemy, as it is falsely charged we are to the Confederate cause, we would be very apt to pursue a contrary course.

Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confedente States, has recently published a statement of the debt of the United States, in the form of a cirmir advessed to our agents abroad. We wish Mr. Beninma would tell the country what the debt of the Confederate States is, and how it is to be mid The debt of the United States is certainly tery heavy, but in this as in other respects they have found an imitator in the government of the

The Richmond Sentinel learns that arrangements have been made by which each of the warring powas will be allowed to feed its own prisoners. That ine icderals will send food to their prisoners in the South, and the Confederates will send food to ther prisoners at the North. We are glad that the lange law of retainmen has thus been suspended. our authorities declare that our prisoners North are bely fed, and the federals declare that their prison-South are barlly fed. Let us have an end of this

a Saturday evening last, in the western part the City, on the road leading to the Insane Asyim, a desperate fight occurred between two citimsof the County, James Penny and Hinton Frankb which it is thought will result in the death of maker. We do not deem it proper to give the smunstances as stated by the person who saw the strugle, as the whole matter will no doubt be judiday investigated. The parties fought with heavy sieks. Penny received a deep gash in his head, udfrankin had his skull fractured in two places, uds supposed to be internally injured. Franklin's condition is very critical, and it is thought he will Msurvive his wounds. Both the parties had been disking, and it is said there was an old grudge be-

Wearing Apparel not Taxed. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., I

Richmond, Oct. 12, 1864. Thompson Allan, Commissioner of Taxes: Sta-In reply to your communication of 3d inst. raing the letter of Mr. Lyon, with your opinion the question presented by it, I beg leave to say the I do not think it was the purpose of Congress as the necessary wearing apparel of the people the Confederate States. Such an interpretation the law would be without precedent, and its exethen would be ahnoying and offensive to the last see to the public, whilst the tax derived from it wild be utterly insignificant.

respectfully request, therefore, that you will insuct, if it be necessary, your assessors and colessary wearing apparel.

Very respectfully, G. A. TRENHOLM,

Secretary of the Treasury. We are glad to see that the Secretary of the

easury has put this matter to rest. We have rd that some of the assessors in this State have rivel the people to give in their apparel for tation. It was not done by the assessors in this unty. Such an interpretation is not only ridicubut a disgrace to the country.

te proclamation of President Davis calling the to prayer, humiliation and fasting on the ember, has not come too soon. Every approve the object as well as the spirit ompts it * * Our armies by that time elargely strengthened and should the enemy us, it is important that we should go into the assured of God's favor. We trust the day will ersally observed in the true spirit of humildependence upon Him. Let our prayers be d in that spirit, relying alone upon the merits sions of the Redeemer to be heard and fed at the mercy seat of the Father, and He ear and answer .- Conservative.

Conservative says "it is important that we go into the fight assured of God's favor."-" Is it only "important?"

Conservative truly says, our "prayers should fered in that spirit, relying alone upon the and intercessions of the Redeemer." But, unstely, there is no recognition of the "meral intercessions of the Redeemer" in the proion referred to. Mr. Benjamin is a synagogue and could not, therefore, have countersigned a proclamation. This is very sad, but it is very We believe this is the fifth proclamation of d but it is very true.

be Richmond Sentinel of the 27th October contheir part would enable them to contribute material
their part would enable them to contribute material their part would change them of the 27th October conto the citizen to pay the tax on moneys held Let a strenuous effort be made. or on gold and silver, in four per cent. bonds.

The Conservative insists, in the most positive terms, that the resolutions adopted by the Governors do not contemplate the employment of slaves as soldiers. It says:

"We repeat, the proposition was not favorably entertained by the meeting. The meeting, as we understand, was opposed to the proposition, but did not, we presume, feel called upon to express an opinion on that point, as it was a new question; but designed simply to express itself in favor of their being employed by the consent of owners, as cooks, teamsters, &c.

Of course this statement is made by authority of Gov. Vance. We reply that the proposition was not only "favorably entertained by the meeting," but the meeting took ground in favor of the proposition by adopting the following resolutions:

"And whereas, the public enemy having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able-bodied portion thereof, the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us; Therefore be it,

Resolved, That it is the policy and obvious duty of all slave owners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms; and when they shall fail to do so that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war, seems to justify a change of policy on our part; and whilst owners of slaves under the circumstances should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities. under proper regulations, to appropriate such part

of them to the public service as may be required." Could language be plainer than that? First, slave-owners are admonished to remove their slaves, especially those able to bear arms; secondly, the fact that the enemy has employed slaves as soldiers is referred to, to justify a change of policy on our part; and thirdly, "the circumstances" are referred to as an inducement to owners to freely yield their slaves, to be employed in accordance with the new policy thus suggested, or forced upon us by the enemy. Slaves are already employed on fortifications. and they have been used in this State as teamsters. How could we be expected to "change" a "policy" already established, and to which no Southerner objects? Why refer to the employment of slaves as soldiers by the enemy, if the purpose was not thus to employ them ourselves?

The Conservative says it will continue to hold its position of opposition to the employment of negro soldiers, "until convinced that it is in error." The Conservative is in no condition to use such language. Independence of opinion is very desirable, but the Conservative, as is well known, is the dependent organ of the Governor. Its publisher is one of his shade officers, and must "obey orders" or resign. "Error" with the Conservative would consist in opposing the whims or the opinions of the Governor. whatever those whims or opinions may be,

But the Confederate of Monday last takes the same view that we do, to wit, that the resolutions of the Governors do "contemplate the recommendation of the employment of slaves as armed soldiers in the service." And the Confederate goes further, and makes an argument in favor of the proposition. hough it says it declines to "assume any position until we are more enlightened." The Confederate says the proposition to arist the negroes was "a question antedating the war-anticipated by very many," &c. We never heard of this before. We are sure that if Virginia and North-Carolina had foreseen that the negroes would be armed, and that they had before them not only the loss of their slave property, but all the horrors of insurrection and servile war, they would not have seceded from the old government.

Letter from Mr. Stephens.

We find in the Georgia papers the following letter from Mr. Stephens, in reply to the proposition of Gen. Sherman to meet him for the purpose of conferring on the subject of peace. This letter breathes the spirit of an enlightened Christian statesman. If the same spirit animated and controlled our authorities generally, or even one or two of the Governors of the States, we might hope that the war would soon cease, and that peace would be restored to our bleeding and almost ruined

> VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS' REPLY. CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Oct. 1, 1864.

WM. KING, SR., Esq. Sin :- I have considered the message you delivered me yesterday from Gen. Sherman, with all the seriousness and gravity due the importance of the subject. That message was a verbai invitation by him, through you to me, to visit him at Atlanta, to see if we could agree upon some plan of terminating this fratricidal war without the further effusion of blood. The object is one which addresses itself with peculiar interest and great force to every well wisher of his country-to every friend of humanity-to every patriot-to every one attached to the principles of self-government, established by our common ancestors. I need not assure you, therefore, that it is an object very dear to me, -there is no sacrifice I would not make short of principle and honor, to obtain it, and no effort would I spare, under the same limitations, with any reasonable or probable prospect of success.

But in the present instance, the entire absence of any power on my part to enter into such negotiations, and the like absence of any such power on his part, so far as appears from his message, necessarily precludes my acceptance of the invitation thus tendered. In communicating this to General Sherman, you may also say to him that if he is of opinion that there is any prospect of our agreeing upon terms of adjustment to be submitted to the action of our respective governments, even though he bas no power to act in advance in the premises, and will make this known to me in some formal and authoritative manner (being so desirous for peace himself as you represent him to have expressed himself,) I would most cheerfully and willngly, with the consent of our authorities, accede to his request thus manifested, and enter with all the earnestness of my nature upon the responsible and arduous task of restoring peace and harmony to the country, upon principles of honor, right and justice to all parties. This does not seem to me to be at all impossible, if truth and reason should be permitted to have their full sway.

Yours most respectfully, ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

The Favetteville Observer does not credit our statement that " we are neither a submissionist nor a reconstructionist." Nevertheless the statement is true. The Observer has heard of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, and it frequently sees his views in the newspapers, but it never copies them. Well, we agree with Mr. Stephens in his views of public affairs. How does this definition of our position

The citizens of Raleigh are requested to assemble at an adjourned meeting on Monday next at 4

o'clock, p. m., at the Court House. The object of the meeting is to adopt and execute such plans and measures as may contribute to the relief of the poor and needy during the inclement season that is now impending, and also to aid all the cit zens in procuring necessary supplies and provisions at a reasonable price. It is hoped that which "the merits and intercessions of the attendance will be full. The suffering is already determen have been ignored. This is very great, it may be alleviated, and in a considerable degree prevented by judicious and well-timed efforts on the part of those who are now beyond the reach of want. A wholesome degree of self-denial on

JOHN H. BRYAN, Chairman,

WAR NEWS.

From Richmond and Petersburg-There has been fighting on the lines in front of both of these cities. On the morning of the 27th the Yankees massed their troops on the Northside of the James and began an attack on our works in the Darbytown road. While this attack was being made they detached the 18th corps and by a rapid detour across the head of White Oak swamp flung this column against our works on the Williamsburg road, 44 miles distant from Richmond. Here a sharp conflict ensued, the enemy evidently thinking that our works were held only by a few cavalrymen, and therefore advanced boldly to the attack. They were repulsed with slaughter and retired leaving a large body of troops on the field, who had taken refuge from our fire behind a hill in front of our works. Four hundred of these are said to have been captured and the rest dispersed. On both the Darbytown and Williamsburg road the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss in men and the capture of seven stands of colors. Our loss is estimated at only 25 killed and wounded. During these operations Fort Harrison and the works nearer the James were left in possession of artillerymen, supposed to be fresh recruits, and later in the evening a sharp artillery duel took place at that point, our guns doing admirable execution, while those of the enemy sent their missiles far and wide. Having lasted for about an hour quiet once more ensued upon the Northside of the James.

On the Southside Grant is said to have commanded the attack in person, and gathering together six civisions of infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, at sunrise on the 27th, (Thursday) drove in our pickets at Armstrong's mill, capturing some of them, and thence pushed forward rapidly two miles to the Boydton plankroad, some seven miles below the city. This advance was checked awhile by our works and cavalrymen near that point, but by mas. sing and flanking, he gained possession of them dri-ing our troops in some confusion before him and capturing their camp, appurtenances, &c, together with a quantity of forage, some horses and wagons, and a few prisoners. After this, he pressed forward to Burgess mill, planted a battery on the hill commanding the pond and road, and stretching his infantry out across Burgess Fields and the plankroad, awaited our attack. Our troops occupied the ridge in front or his position and the opposing batteries kept up a continual firing, and between the two armies was a valley, a creek and a bridge.-This bridge the enemy held. Our attack was begun in the afternoon and lasted three hours. The following official dispatch of Gen. Lee tells the result of this attack, and indeed of the whole day's

Hon. James A. Seddon:-Hill reports that the stack of Heth upon the enemy yesterday at Boydton was made by Mahone with three brigades in front, and at the same time by Hampson in the rear. Mahone captured three colors and six pieces of artillery. The latter could not be brought off, the enemy holding the bridge. In the attack subsequently by the enemy Mahone broke through their line of battle and drove them.

At night the enemy retired from the Boydton Road, leaving his wounded and more than two bundred and fifty dead on the field. About 9 P. M., a small force assaulted and took possession of our works on the road in front of Potersburg, but were soon driven off. On the Williamsburg Road yesterday Field captured upwards of four hundred prisoners and sev en colors. The enemy leit a number of dead in front of our works and returned to their former position.

The following was received in Richmond on the night October 29th: HON. J. A. SEDDON :- Hampton followed the ene-

my on his withdraws! from Rowanty creek, driving his rear guard zeross and pursuing their cavalry behind their infancy. Several hundred prisoners were captured. The enemy burned some of their caissons and ambulances. Our lines have been re-

Sub-sequent dispatches from Petersburg state that, 'ap to the 29th, we had captured 700 prisoners, and 2,000 of the finest kind of weapons. The battlefield was covered with blankets, knapsicks, overceats and provisions. Our loss said to be about 500 killed wounded and captured. The night of the 27th was very rainy.

From the Valley. Sherid an is said to be retreating towards Winchester. Early is pursuing.

Gen. I sarly reports that, on the 25th, the enemy attacked Lomax forces at Milford, with one brigade and two pieces of artillery, and were repulsed. The next day they attacked with two brigades, but were again reports our loss very slight. Col. M.c sby reports that since the advance of the enemy up the Manassas Gap road, he has killed, wounded a nd captured over three hundred. His own loss being four wounded and one captured.

Gen. Lees telegraphs on the 27th : "On the 25th, Colonel Mosby, near Bunker Hill, captured B rigadier General Duffie and several other prisoners, a number of horses, and killed a number of the erienty. He sustained no loss."

From Wilmington. There is no additional news from this quarter of much importance. On the night of the 29th, a fire consumed two dwellings on Nunn and one on Second Street, late belonging to Capt. C. D. Ellis; loss in building s about \$40,000 before the war.

From Georgia. "Shirley," the correspondent of the Montgomery Mail, under date of the 22d, writing from Gadsden. Ala., says, that Hood's army was then crossing the Coosa river with their faces northward. In one or two days they were expected to cross the Tennes. see river at Guntersville, in north Alabama. The Northern news of the date of the 25th, which we publish to-day, places Hood at or near Gadsden and Sherman on the Coosa river. We should not be surprised, if Hood crossed the Tennessee river .-The weather is represented to be fine, and the army

Upon the beginning of this last movement the troops were addressed by Generals Hood, Beauregard and Cheatham, the first of whom informed them they were started on a 15 day's march, but whither they were not informed.

A correspondent of the Columbus Sun (26th). after stating that Generals Hood, Beauregard, Dick Taylor, and Cheatham had all said that the Army was going into Tennessee, adds:

The army, the people, both high and low officers, the intelligent and the indiscreet, all think the river will speedily be crossed, and that a bold move will be made in the direction of Nashville. Conjecture even goes farther and says that the Cumberland will be left in the rear, and the army will winter in the rich and flowing land of Kentucky. Every man in this department, without a single exception, urges this movement. The exiles, the citizens and the soldiers of those two States are perfectly frantic with delight at the idea, and to disappoint them would crush their hearts and leave their souls in sorrow.

From the North. New York and Baltimore papers of the afternoon of 27th received in Richmond. The Tallahasse and her sister vessel called the Edith, have escaped from Wilmington.

Stanton is quite ill from chills and fever contracted during his recent visit to Grant. Warren has returned and assumed command of

The official majority on the home vote against the new Maryland Constitution, was 2,005. A telegram from Nashville placed Sherman at Gainesville, Alabama, near the Coosa river on the

25th. Hood was then falling back on Gadsden. A telegram from St. Louis, 25th, says there is nething later from Price. Headquarters have no confirmation of the capture of three cannon at Independence, or the routing of the rebel army. Late advices from Little Rock say that Magruder is rapidly marching to Red River.

The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania is one red and fifty three an Gold 217. A special dispatch from Senatobia, on the 28th says that the St. Louis "Republican" of the 24th contains a dispatch to Gen. Craig from Maj. McDonald, stating that he had just reach-

ed the railroad from a trip within four miles of Rich-

mond, Ray county, where he learned that a battle

had been fought between the Kansas troops under

Blount, with Price, which resulted in the defeat of Blount, losing nearly all his artillery. The battle occurred on the evening of the 19th. Blount, it seems, entered Lexington about noon on that day and immediately moved south twelve miles, where he encountered Price. After the battle Price marched into Lexington. At last accounts Price was crossing a portion of his forces to the north side of the

A dispatch from Cairo, 22d, says that troops passing down the river yesterday on transports were fired on several times and three killed and five wounded. Scarcely a boat arrives from any point that does not bring accounts of rebel guerrillas .-On Wednesday fifty guerrillas entered Mayfield, Kentucky, and burned the Court House.

"Herald" of the 28th received. Louis telegrams of the 27th say dispatches from Levenworth that Price had been driven below Fort Scott, closely pressed by our cavalry.-We have captured a large number of prisoners, including Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell and several pieces of artillery. Price's army was routed and dispersed. He burned two wagons to prevent their being captured. Steele, with heavy reinforcements, is at Fort Smith. Most of the Kansas militia have gone home. Martial law has been abolished and business resumed.

Rosecrans was at Little Santa Fee with his infantry on Tuesday night.
Six Union Colonels were waylaid and murdered by guerrillas near Fort Scott.

Nothing from Sherman. European advices of the 16th, say a decided improvement had taken place in prices of Confederate cotton loan. Gladstone in a speech at Lancastershire expressed his regret at the continuance of the American war. He said he was in favor of the Americans being left to settle their own affairs, but expressed his doubt of the ability of the north to subjugate the South. The Spanish steamer lately seized by the Niagara was discharged. It was denied that Capt. Semmes had gone to sea.

> [From the Macon Telegraph.] NEGROPHOBIA.

MESSES, EDITORS, -Poverty makes us acquainted with strange bed fellows, and revolutions with strange theories; but neither in poverty nor in revolutions are we bound to adopt either the one or the other. Forced to a discussion of the negro question by the persistent intermeddling of the Northern Abolitionists, I had hoped that, when we separated from the rotton Union, this theme of discord would be abandoned. But, strange to say, a class of moralists who reason as if two wrongs made one right, have discovered something worthy of emulation in the Northern policy of employing negro soldiers to fight our battles! The subject is seriously discussed in our Southern journals, and, I fear, earnestly entertained by prominent statesmen. How those who approve such an absurd policy can reconcile it with consistency, to say nothing of propriety, is a mystery to me. Had no other cause existed for a dissolution of the Union, does any one doubt that an attempt by the Northern government to introduce negroes into the Federal army, would at once arouse the indignation of the entire South, and of itself have produced secession? Shall we, then, propose a measure for ourselves which we would have resisted in others? But, say some, the North invokes the aid of negro soldiery for the emancipation of the negro, therefore we will voluntarily emancipate the negro that he may fight the North against emancipation! This is about the tone and substance of those who favor the employment of negro troops in our Southern army. How preposterous! If we are prepared to emancipate our negroes to carry on the war, why not emancipate them to stop it?-for there can be no question that the Abolitionists will be mollified by such a concession to their demands, and will at once cease to op-

As a question of principle, this thing of negro soldiers for the Southern army is monstrous. It is a virtual abandonment of the long contested question, not only of the equality of races, but of the negro's capacity for self-government and for freedom; for if the negro is worthy to fight for liberty, he is worthy of liberty itself; and if he is worthy to be free, he must, of necessity, be accorded capacity for self-government. There is no escaping these conclusions, and the friends of negro recruits for our Southern army, either have failed to analyse the scheme in all its bearings, or they are prepared to abandon principles which lay at the very foundation of this defensive war. Have they been whipped it.-

to the latter alternative? But aside from principle, what would be the effect of introducing negroes into the ranks of our army, as a measure of policy? Are our brave boys who have borne the brunt of battle for four years, going to open their arms to the embrace of negro compatriots, think you? With a knowledge that thousands upon thousands of able-bodied whites have remained at home through evasion of the conscript law, or through favoritism, that other thousands are snugly stowed away in easy positions under Government and its various departments; will they feel complimented, after four years hard service with the assurance, not that their white fellowcitizens are to come to their aid, but that negross, the menial laborers, the slaves whom they were wont to gover a direct at home-are to be sent to occupy the position of their equals in a Southern army! Shame on those who would this day insult the intelligence, the patriotism and the honor of our gallant soldiers. The writer of this is a soldier, but if he could bring to life the noble son who fell defending his country's flag at the battle of Murfreesboro' and replace with a sound his own crippled limb, not another drop of his family blood should be shed in a cause which could so degenerate from the high moral principle which first inaugurated this defensive war. Admit, however, that our army were willing to submit to such an humiliation, still what would be the effect of putting negro troops into the army. Take 100,000 negroes from the field of production and cast them into the army as consumers, and how are we to feed them and the army? One hundred thousand negroes taken from field cultivation would, allowing twenty acres to the hand, leave sterile 2,000,000 acres of our soil, substract 30,000,000 bushels of corn, or their equivalent in meat and breadstuffs from the country's supplies, impoverish the people, cripple the government, starve the army, and eventuate in our utter ruin. This is a brief and startling, but true statement of what would be the effect of putting negroes into the Southern army as soldiers. those who would act upon the maxim of "fighting the Devil with fire," take heed lest, in doing so, BURR they burn their own fingers.

The Dutch Gap Enterprise.

"P. W. A.," the correspondent of the Savannah Republican, speculates os foliows upon the object of the Yankees in digging the canal across Dutch Gap, and says a timely word in favor of the right

The object of this canal is not fully understood. It is believed to be this: First, to avoid the battery at Howlett's house and the submarine obstructions in the river at Trent's Reach; second, to bring the Federal iron clads through the canal and secure position, after driving away onr little fleet, from which they can silence the battery at Signal Hill; then, having secured Signal Hill, the enemy hope to be able to carry the works at Chaffin's Bluff, which are in easy range of and commanded by the greater elevation of Signal Hill; fourth, having carried Chaffin's Bluff, their next move would be against Drewry's Bluff, distant one mile; fifth, Drewry's Bluff in their possession, the way would be open, they think, to Richmond. Such is be-

lieved to be the theory upon which they are acting. Their industry and enterprise are alike creditable to themselves and worthy of our imitation. We being the weaker party in numbers, should have been the first to avail ourselves of defensive works and mechanical and scientific appliances; but instead of this being the case, the enemy, notwithstanding he largely outnumbered us, was the only party who employed the spade during the first three years of war. Two years ago it was the fashion to laugh at McClellan and his army for the use they made of the spade. But we have got over all that now, and find the spade almost as good a weapon as the musket. This is the first campaign the Army of Northern Virginia ever fought behind breastworks, though not the first time it ever prepared such defences. Just now it is fashionable to laugh at Butler's canal.

A country editor having received two gold dellars in advance for his paper, says that he still allows his children to play with other children as usual,

THE LATE BATTLE IN THE VALLEY. ADDRESS OF GEN. EARLY TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQ'RS VALLEY DISTRICT. October 22, 1864. Soldiers of the Army of the Valley:

I had hoped to have congratulated you on the plendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19th at Belle Grove, on Cedar Creek, when you surprised and routed two corps of Sheridan's army, and drove back several miles the remaining corps, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, one thousand five hundred prisoners, a number of colors, a large quantity of small arms, and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed corps; but I have the mortification of announcing to you that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that victory were lost and a serious disaster incurred. Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war; you would have gloriously retrieved the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and entitled yourselves to the admiration and gratitude of your country. But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielding to a disgraceful propensity for plunder, deserted your colors to appropriate to yourselves the abandoned property of the enemy, and subsequently those who had previously remained at their posts, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, with his shattered columns, made but a feeble effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, yielding to a needless panic and fled the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster. Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to you and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured: but under the insane dread of being flanked, and a panic stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat, or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and carry off a number pieces of artillery and wagons which your disorder left unprotected. You have thus obscured that glorious fame won in conjunction with the gal lant men of the Army of Northern Virginia, who still remain proudly defiant in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg. Before yeu can again claim them as comrades, you will have to erase from your escutcheons the blemishes which now obscure them; and this you can do if you will but be true to your former reputation, your country and your homes. You who have fought at Manassas, Richmond, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancel-lorsville, Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to the banks of James river; and especially you who were with the immortal Jackson in all his triumphs, are capable of better things. Arouse yourselves, then, to a sense of your manhood and appreciation of the sacred cause in which you are engaged! Yield to the mandates of discipline; resolve to stand by your colors in future at all hazards, and you can yet retrieve your reputation and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man spurn from him the vile plunder gathered on the field of the 19th; and let no man, whatever his rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, dare exhibit his spoils of that day. They will be a badge of dishonor, the insignia of disgrace. The officer who pauses in the career of victory to place guard over a sutler's wagon, for his private use, s as bad as the soldier who halts to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or money of a flying foe, and they both sell the honor of the army and the blood of their country for a paltry price. He who follows his colours into the ranks of the enemy in pursuit of victory, disdaining the miserable passion for gathering booty, comes out of the battle with his honor untarnished, and though barefooted d ragged, is far more to be envie is laden with rich spoils, gathered in the trail of his victorious comrades. There were some exceptions to the general misconduct on the afternoon of the 19th, but it would be difficult to specify them all. Let those who did their duty be satisfied with the consciousness of having done it, and mourn that their efforts were paralyzed by the misbehavior of others. Let them be consoled, to some extent, by the reflection that the enemy has nothing to nothing to boast of on his part. The artillery and wagons taken were not won by his valor. His camps were destroyed, his army terribly shattered and demoralized, his losses far heavier than ours, even in proportion to the relative strength of the armies, his plans materially impeded, and he was unable to

oursue by reason of his crippled condition. Soldiers of the army of the Valley, I do not speak to you in anger; I wish to speak in kindness, though in sorrow. My purpose is to show you the causes of our late misfortune, and point out the way to avoid similar ones in future, and ensure success to our arms. Success can only be secured by the enforcement and observance of the most rigid discipline. Officers, whatever their rank, must not only give orders, but set the example of obeying them, and the men must follow that example. Fellowsoldiers, I am ready to lead you again in defence of our common cause, and I appeal to you by the remembrance of the glorious career in which you have formerly participated, by the woes of your bleeeding country, the ruined homes and devastated fields you see around you, the cries of anguish which come up from the widows and orphans of your dead comrades, the horrors which await you, and all that is yours in the future if your country is subjugated, and your hopes of freedom yourselves and your posterity, to render cheerful and willing obedience to the rules of discipline, and to shoulder your musket again with the determination never more to turn your backs upon the foe, but to do battle like men and soldiers until the last vestige of the footsteps of our barbarous and cruel enemies is erased from the soil they desecrate, and the independence of the country is firmly established. If you will do this and rely upon the protecting care of a just and merciful God. all will be well; you will again be what you once were, and I will be proud to lead you once more in J. A. EARLY, Lieutenant General.

An Act to Exempt certain Officers and Em-

ployees of the State from Conscription. Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North- Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in obedience to an act of the Congrees of the Confederate States, passed and approved May the 1st, 1863, in relation to exempting certain persons necessary as the State officers, in addition to the State officers exempted by the act of Congress, passed October 11th, 1862, the Governor of the State having claimed and obtained the exemption of the following officers, necessary to carry on the operations

of the State government, viz: all justices of the peace whose appointments were made previous to May 11th, 1863, county trustees, county solicitors, registers, tax collectors, one deputy sheriff in each county where there is no tax collector, coroners, constables who entered into bond previous to the 11th of May, 1863, or their successors in office, one deputy clerk for each court requiring it, one county commissioner for each county for distributing money and provisions amongst soldiers' families, agent appointed under an act of the Assembly for any duty, commissioned officers of the militia of this State and commissioned officers of the Home Guard, mayors and police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Fayetteville and Goldsboro', counsellors of State, board internal improvement and literary board, and employees of the State government in the different departments.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the General Assembly doth claim and exempt all the different classes of officers named in section first of this act, in obedience to the act of Congress approved May 1st, 1863.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. [Ratified the 14th day of December, 1863.]

Resolutions Exempting State and other Officers from Conscription.

WHEREAS, The fearless and free discharge of the officers of the State is essential to the preservation of its sovereignty; and whereas Congress has no power to conscript State officers, and as this General Assembly has already by an act declared certain officers and employees of the State exempt,

Resolved, That this State demands exemption

from conscription of all the civil and military offi-cers thereof, and also all county surveyors and

jailers; and all and every class of officers named in

an act to exempt certain officers and employees of

the State from conscription, passed by this General Assembly at its adjourned session in 1868, and ratified the 14th day of December, 1863. [Ratified] the 28th day of May, 1864.]

Proclamation Appointing a Bay for Public

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should, from time to time, assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks for His manifold blessings, to worship His Holy name, to bend in prayer at His foot-stool, and to accept, with reverent submission, the chastening of His All-wise and All-merciful Providence.

Let us, then, in temples and in field, unite our voices in recognizing, with adoring gratitude, the manifestations of His protecting care in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned; in the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired energy and fortitude with which He has inspired our hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the iniquitous designs of our enemies.

And let us not forget that, while graciously vouchsating to us His protection, our sins have merited and received grievous chastisement; that many of our best and bravest have fallen in battle : that many others are still held in foreign prisons; that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferocity, the peaceful homes destroyed, and helpless women and children driven away in destitution; and that with fiendish malignity the passions of a servile race have been excited by our foes into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of November next, as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God; and I do invite and invoke all the people of these Confederate States to assemble on the day aforesaid, in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father, that He bestow His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection of His almighty arm; that He sanctify His chastisement to our improvement, so that we may turn away from evil paths and walk righteously in His sight; and that He may restore peace to our beloved country, healing its bleeding wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our own right of self government and independence; and that He will graciously hearken to us, while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance. Given under my hand and the seal of the Confel-

erate States, at Richmond, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President: J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

RALEIGH MARKET. BY W. C. UPCHURCH, GROCER. RALBIGE, October \$1, 1884. APPLES-Green BACON-Hog round BEESWAX BUTTER CANDLES -Tallow Wax, by the box CORN-Per barrel CHICKENS DUCKS FLOUR-Family " Extra superfine,
" Fine,
FODDER—Per hundred FEATHERS FLAXSEED HIDES-Drr HAY-Per hundred SYRUP NAILS-Scarce OATS-Per hundred Cleaned, per bushel SHOAT POTATOES-Irish PEAS-Ground @ 20 Stock White Table RAGS RICE

VIRGINIA SALT, P bushel, BRANDY-New,

MONEY MARKET. Gold-2714. Bank Notes-4 for 1. Confederate Bonds-116 long dates. Confederate Boods—par short. State Treasury Notes—fundable, 50 per cent.

SUGAR-Brown,

TALLOW

CIDER

State Treasury Notes-not fundable, 10 per cent. OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died, in this City, on Friday night last, Mrs. MARMIA K. HOYT, relict of the late James E. Hoyt, formerly of Washington, N. C. Died, in this City, on Friday last, Carrer Brax-

ron, second son of Carter B. and Marguereta F. Harrison, aged seventeen months and twelve days.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE COMMONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announces himself a Candidate for the office of 'AS-SISTANT DOORKEEPER to the House of Commons at the approaching session of the Legislature. He is a soldier in service. If elected he pledges himself to a faith-

DOORKERPERSHIP TO THE SENATE. THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY
announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of
PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of
North-Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April,
1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected
he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.
W. J. SAUNDERS.

October 24, 1864.

Progress, Confederate, Conservative, Payetteville
Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman
please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE SENATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTIVLEY ANNING DOORKEEPER to the SECARE OF North-Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature. I have been in service, was wounded, and am now on light daty. If elected, I will do all I can to serve the Scoste faithfully and acceptably.

J. H. LOUDERMILK.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RE-commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candi-date for ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER. October 10, 1864

44TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. G. MARLER, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of the Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Yackin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany, and Walsaga, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Speer. DITOR STANDARD:-PLEASE ANNOUNCE J.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS. LL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISO-ners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the lowing named persons will be promptly forwarded free

Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte, Mr. Edward Hoge, Salem, Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh, ob A. Worth, Fayettevi

Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville,
E. Murray & Co., Wilmington,
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboto'
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain,
Mr. F. L. Boherts, Murfresboro'
The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and
delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves
Raleigh on the first day of every month.
EDWARD WARREN,

Surgeon General N. C.